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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THANH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2144

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/637,039

Applicant(s)

HSIEH ET AL.

Examiner

Tammy T. Nguyen

Art Unit

2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-10, 12-16 and 18-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-10, 12-16 and 18-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:



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***Detailed Office Action***

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on March 22, 2005.
2. Claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-16, 18-23 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

Art Unit: 2143

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-3, 6-10, 12, 14-16, and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hslao-Wel Chu et al., (hereinafter Chu) U.S. Patent No. 6,466,989 in view of Kraml et al., (hereinafter Kraml) U.S. Patent No. 6,490,297.

5. As to claim 1, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a method for cabling a plurality of computing components for a desired installation, the method comprise: determining a cabling connection to be made between a first computing component and a second computing component (Fig.2, computing component 210 connect to cable 230 and computing component 220); and generating a signal on the first computing component and the second computing component indicative of the cabling connection to be made (col.2, lines 50-60, and col.5, lines 45-50). But Chu does not explicitly teach repeating the steps of determining a cabling connection and generating a signal until each of the plurality of computing components has been connected as desired for the installation. However, Kraml teaches repeating the steps of determining a cabling connection and generating a signal until each of the plurality of computing components has been connected as desired for the installation (col.4, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Kraml into the computer system of Chu to repeating the steps of determining a cabling connection and generating a signal until each of the plurality of computing components has been connected as desired for the installation because it would have an efficient

Art Unit: 2143

system that further be desirable to enable a system component to automatically locate one or more signaling channels to permit reception of control signals and to initiate communication there between.

6. As to claim 2, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising; identifying the first computing component to be connected to the second computing component (Fig.2 shown that a network connection device 210 is connected to a remote system 220 though a network cable 230); and identifying the second computing component to be connected to the first computing component (Fig.2 shown that a network connection device 210 is connected to a remote system 220 though a network cable 230).

7. As to claim 3, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising; identifying at least one port on the first computing component to be connected to at least on port on the second computing component (col.2, lines 21-26); and identifying at least one port on the second computing component to be connected to at least one port on the first computing component (col.2, lines 29-32).

8. As to claim 6, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising; generating at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of at least one port included thereon t be connected to at least one port including on the second computing component (col.7, lines.5-10); and generating at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of the at least one port included on the second computing component to be coupled to the at least one port included on the first computing component ( Fig.2).

9. As to claim 7, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising establishing

communications with at least one computing component to be connected via a management communications interface (Fig.2, 210, Interface 214).

10. As to claim 8, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising altering the signal indicative of the cabling connection to be made such that the signal indicative a type of cabling connection to be made (col.2, lines 37-40, and col.7, lines 5-10).

11. As to claim 9, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising verifying completion of the cabling connection between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.7, lines 5-10).

12. As to claim 10, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a apparatus comprising: at least one processor (It is inherent, every computer have to have a CPU, processor because processor is a part of a computer which controls all the other parts); memory operably associated with the at least one processor (It is inherent, CPU Designs vary widely but, in general, the CPU consists of the control unit and memory (cache, RAM and ROM) as well as various temporary buffers and other logic); a management communications interface operably coupled to the processor and the memory (Fig.2, Communications interface 214); the management communications interface operably coupled to a communications network (Fig.2, Communication interface 214 coupled to network 230); a program of instructions storable in the memory and executable in the processor (col.4, lines 65-67); and the program of instructions operable to generate at least one signal indicative of a cabling connection to be made between at least a first computing components operably coupled to the communications network (col.7, lines 5-10, col.5, lines 47-50, and col.6, lines 18-20). But Chu does not explicitly teach the program of instructions being further operable to determine a cabling connection to be made between the

Art Unit: 2143

first computing component and at least a second computing component of the plurality of computing component. However, Kraml teaches programming of instructions being further operable to determine a cabling connection to be made between the first computing component and at least a second computing component of the plurality of computing component. (col.4, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Kraml into the computer system of Chu to program of instructions being further operable to determine a cabling connection to be made between the first computing component and at least a second computing component of the plurality of computing component because it would have an efficient system that further be desirable to enable a system component to automatically locate one or more signaling channels to permit reception of control signals and to initiate communication therebetween.

13. As to claim 12, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the program of instruction operable to identify at least one port on the first computing component to be connected to at least one port on at least a second computing component (col.5, lines 40-50); and the program of instructions further operable to identify at least one port on at least the second computing component to be connected to the at least one port on the first computing component (col.6, lines 5-20).

14. As to claim 14, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the program of instructions operable to generate at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of at least one port included thereon to be connected to at least one port included on at least a second computing component (col.5, lines 40-50); and the program of instructions further operable to generate at least one signal on at least the second computing

component indicative of the at least one port included on the second computing component to be coupled to at least one port included on the first computing component (col.6, lines 5-20)

15. As to claim 15, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the program of instructions operable to alter the at least one signal to indicate a type of cabling connection to be made to the first computing component (col.5, lines 40-50)

16. As to claim 16, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a method system comprising: a plurality of computing components (Fig.2, computing component 210, 220); each of the plurality of computing components including a management communications interface operably coupled to a communications network at least one port operable to connect to at least one port on at least one of the plurality of computing components (Fig.2, Communications Interface 214); and at least one of the plurality of computing components operable to identify a first computing component to be connected to a second computing component and operable to identify the second computing component to be connected to the first computing component and further operable to generate at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.5, lines 40-50, and col.7, lines 5-10). But Chu does not explicitly teach generating at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the second computing component and the first computing component. However, Kraml teaches generate at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the second computing component and the first computing component (col.4, lines 52-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the



Art Unit: 2143

teachings of Kraml into the computer system of Chu to generate at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the second computing component and the first computing component because it would have an efficient system that further be desirable to enable a system component to automatically locate one or more signaling channels to permit reception of control signals and to initiate communication therebetween.

17. As to claim 20, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the at least one computing component operable to communicate with at least one of the plurality of the computing components via the management communications interface and the communications network (Fig.2, 210, Interface 214).

18. As to claim 21, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the at least one computing component operable to alter the signal indicative of the cabling connection to be made; and the altered signal operable to indicate a desired type of cabling to be used for the cable connection to be made (col.2, lines 37-40, and col.7, lines 5-10).

19. As to claim 22, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the at least one computing component operable to verify the cabling connection between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.7, lines 5-10).

20. As to claim 23, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the at least one computing component operable to determine a desired cabling sequence in which each of the plurality of computing components are to be connected (col.5, lines 40-50); and the at least one computing component further operable to generate at least one signal on each of the plurality of

Art Unit: 2143

computing components according to the desired cabling sequence (col.5, lines 40-50, and col.7, lines 5-10).

21. Claims 5, 13, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hslao-Wel Chu., (hereinafter Chu) U.S. Patent No. 6,466,989 and Kraml et al., (hereinafter Kraml) U.S. Patent No. 6,490,297 in view of Shaffer et al., (hereinafter Shaffer) U.S. Patent No. 5,761,294.

22. As to claim 5, Chu and Kraml do not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device. However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device of Shaffer into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.

23. As to claim 13, Chu and Kraml do not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device the program of instructions operable to illuminate at least one LED on the computing component. However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.

24. As to claim 19, Chu and Kraml do not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device

Art Unit: 2143

computing component associated with the at least one port included. However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.

25. Claim 18 has similar limitations as claim 5; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

### ***Response to Arguments***

26. Applicants argue that Chu does not teach or suggest *determining a cabling connection to be made between a first and second computing component*. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Chu does teach or suggest *determining a cabling connection to be made between a first and second computing component* as shown in col.2, lines 50-60, col.6, lines 4-16, and col.5, lines 45-50. Chu clearly shows determining a cabling connection.
27. Therefore, the Examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1, 10, and 16. Claims 2, 3, 5-9, 12-15, and 18-23 are also rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action.
28. Accordingly, claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-16, 18-23 are respectfully rejected.

### *Conclusion*

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

30. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(571) 272-3929**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.


If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, David Wiley, may be reached at **(571) 272-3923**.

Application/Control Number: 09/637,039  
Art Unit: 2143

Page 12

*TTN*

June 13, 2005



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